Bull-Fights in Madrid.

seum of stone and brick, set in the midst of

scorched and arid fields, with the faint peaks

of the snow-capped Guadarrama range seen,

miles to the north, through dazzling white sun-

Within is the wide ring, sunk in a circular pit of terraced granite crowned by galleries. The

whole great round, peopled by at least ten thou-

sand beings, is divided exactly by the sun and the shadow—sol y sombra; and from our cool

place we look at the vivid orange sand of the

half-arena in sunlight, and the tiers of seats be-

yond, where swarms of paper fans, red, yellow.

purple and green, are wielded to shelter the

eyes of those in the cheaper section, or bring air

to their lungs. No connected account of a bull

tourney can impart the vividness, the rapid

changes, the suspense, the skill, the pictur-

esqueness, or horrer, of the actual thing. All

occurs in rapid glimpses, in fierce, dramatic,

gold and silver embroidery on scarlet and blue,

bright green, saffron, or puce-colored garments,

carrying cloaks of crimson, violet and canary. At the head is the mounted alguazil in ominous

black, who carries the key of the bull-gate,

Everything is punctual, orderly, ceremonious.

put them to flight over the barrier or into mid-

namental barbed sticks, which he waves to at-

to meet him, and in the moment when the huge

y, one on each shoulder, and springs aside,

Perhaps, getting too near, he fails, and turns to

fly; the bull after, within a rew inches. He flees

to the barrier, drops his cloak on the sand, and

vaults over; the bull springs over too into the

narrow alley, whereupon the fighter, being close

pressed, leaps back into the ring light as a bird,

but saved by a mere hair's-breadth from a toss-

ing or a trampling to death. The crowd follow

every turn with shouts and loud comments

and cheers. "Go, bad little bull!" "Let

the picadores charge!" "More horses! more

horses!" Well done, Gallito!" "Time for

Humor mingles with some of their remarks, and

there is generally one volunteer buffoon who.

witticisms that bring the laugh from a thousand

But if the management of the sport be not

to their liking, then the multitude grow in-stantly stormy; rising on the benches they

bellow their opinions to the president, whistle,

stamp, scream, gesticulate. It is the tumult

of a mob, appeasable only by speedier blood-

shed. And what bloodshed they get! A horse

or two, say, lies lifeless and crumpled on the

earth; the others, with bandaged eyes, and sides hideously pierced and red-splashed, are

spurred and whacked with long sticks to make

them go. But it is time for the banderilleros,

and after that for the swordsman. He ad-

vances, glittering, with a proud, athletic step,

the traditional chignon fastened to his pigtail,

and holding out his bare sword makes a brief

fastidious. If the bull be struck in such a way

for, the music recommences, and mules in

showy trappings are driven in. They are har-

nessed to the carcasses, and the dead bulks of

the victims are hauled bravely off at a gallop,

furrowing the dirt. The grooms run at topmost

speed, snapping their long whips; the dust rises in a cloud, enveloping the strange caval-cade. They disappear through the gate flying, and you wake from a dream of ancient Rome

and her barbarous games come true again.

But soon the trumpets flourish; another bull comes; the same finished science and sure death

ensue, varied by ever-new chances and escapes,

until afternoon wanes, the sun becomes shadow.

and ten thousand satisfied people-mostly men

in felt sombreros, with some women, tewer

ladies, and a sprinkling of children and babies-

throng homeward .- George P. Lathrop, in Har-

A Maxima.

Miss Lill and Harry slipped away
Toward a snady lane;
She was a maiden fair to see,
He, troth, a noble swafn.

They'd met full many a time before Within this shady dell. And there, for every kiss he gave She paid him back full well.

Some base betrayer (may he die),

The blushing culprit, looking down, Made answer with #Abeni—

Whate'er you'd have men do to you

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT NEXT WEEK. - The

Must needs the cat let out.
The trate parent to the maid
Cried, "What are you about?"

Do even so to them."

per's Magazine for April.

the the death! the matadores!" and so on.

tle flourished to distract him.

#### SCALPERS AND SCALPING. A Business Which Has Reached Vas

Prepertions. HOW THE TICKET BROKERS ATTRACT THE TRAVEL-ING PUBLIC.

From the New York Times. Thirty years ago, when R. C. Stevenson, a young man with more enterprise than capital. opened an obscure office in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., for the sale of railroad tickets at reduced rates, he did not dream that his small beginning would reach the large proportions which the business aggregates to-day. Few persons have an adequate conception of the extent of the interest and the influence it wields. The offices of the brokers, as they are pleased to title themselves, are usually unpretentious places, but at

all seasons of the year are scenes of bustling ac-The general public knows absolutely nothing about the scalpers' business. In the first place, people suppose that the brokers make their money by selling tickets which they buy from private individuals. This is not so. Many of the kins, the master of the Isabella. The starboard railroads give commissions to the scalpers to boat, with Mr. Mair, government agent, on sell tickets for them, and others sell them tickets by the hundred at a discount. If all brokers this city buys thousands of dollars' worth of tickets at a time and gives his note to secure payment for them. The question might be asked, What incentive is there for the railroads to deal with brokers? Upon this point hangs ticket brokerage. There are railroad lines that enjoy natural advantages often so great that other roads running to the same general centers cannot compete with them. The first are called the "popular routes," and, unless the other roads could offer special inducements they would fare poorly. The less favored lines, in order to obtain a share of the business, sell the brokers tickets at a about at a respectful distance. Two oars were reasonable discount or give them commissions outright. The brokers are thus enabled to afford better rates over their lines than over the popular routes, which are sure of a certain amount of business and will seldom make terms with the scalpers. Travelers, if they can get a the gear belonging to the missing boat. As the low rate, care little as a rule which line they take, and they will invariably go the cheapest way. Startling as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the brokers in New York supply more than one-half of the tickets to through passengers for Chicago and other points in the west, and it is plain to be seen how great a help they may be to a line that labors under disadvantages. In railroad parlance the "preference" of the scalpers is worth courting. Take New York for instance. The Central and Pennsylvania roads are "popular routes." The Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio are not so well situated, and by enlisting the brokers they obtain a vast amount of traffic that would otherwise go to the other roads. They have nothing to lose by the arrrangement and everything to gain. Their cars are comfortable, their roadbeds are smooth, and their trains are fast, but their routes are not so advantageously situated, and their facilities are not so great. The western roads rely very largely on brokers for business, and they make better terms with them than the and they make better terms with them than the powerful and more independent eastern lines. The boat was attacked when about to leave the believe in and advocate the greatest simplicity beach, having recruited three men. No offense thus it is, perhaps, that the popular routes are opposed to brokers. The discount given where tickets are bought is from 10 to 25 per cent. from the regular rates, and the commission where they are sold by the scalpers as agents of the company is from 10 to 20 per cent. During it was three and a half inches long, but the the piping times of peace there is more money in the business, except where binding "agreements" exist, than when wars are in progress. In strife the railroads make nothing, and they cannot afford to increase a dead loss by giving discount or commissions. Just at present an that they jumped overboard and swam away. agreement exists among the great trunk lines, and they have cut off the brokers. The western to land and hide among the rocks. When the lines, however, continue to make a reduction to the dealers who are able to cut under the regular rates. While the long fight was in progress last summer many of the railroads in the west issued orders to passengers going east for return tickets to be obtained in New York. The scalpers bought large numbers of these, and held them until the rise in price. The wisdom of their course has been proved, as they are now doubling the money on the investment. The business is almost entirely in limited tickets good for continuous trips only. The railroads will not sell the unlimited tickets in quantities, and besides, as they cannot be purchased at as good figures, the scalpers do had retired far back in the bush, and it would not care to deal in them. People unaccustomed to dealing with brokers do not understand the rebate system, and are apt to be distrustful when asked to pay full fare and receive the difference at the destination. There are two reasons for the use of the rebate or drawback voucher. One is to "guard the rate." In other words, if a broker sold a straight ticket for less than the regular price the buyer could take it to the office of the railroad company and obtain the face value for it. The other is when the ticket extends beyond the destination of the traveler purchasing it. The ticket brokers have correspondents in every city who pay the rebate. The ticket ex-tending beyond the end of the journey of the passenger is almost invariably limited and is therefore worthless unless used in a certain time. To the journey on it. If there were nothing to bind unnatural conditions, should have produced dis- come to look upon these early marriages as the passenger to secure the broker, the latter | comfort. would lose a great deal in this manner. A "rateevidently a brakeman offered a bundle of tickets | time should be devoted to sleep.

buys largely with his paper. Where he uses money directly is in buying heavy stocks of falls upon them. unlimited tickets in wars when they are low and holding them until rates go up. All brokers bought heavily last summer when tickets were down to one-third the regular prices, as they knew full well that the unprofitable strife could continue no great length of time. If it were not for this precaution they would now be in a bad strait, inasmuch as commissions and discounts have been cut off on all eastern lines. This state of things, they believe, however, cannot last long, and they look for an early return of the privileges that they have hitherto enjoyed. Precisely how or where the term "scalpers" originated no one seems to know. It probably came into use from the announcement of some enterprising broker that he "scalped the prices" A symbol of the calling that has been almost universally adopted is the word "rates" divided York broker conceived this idea, and in advertising himself on the bill-boards and in other ways has made it familiar to every eye and given himself considerable prominence. The people who patronize the brokers, as has

been said, do so to effect a saving, and natural proclivities are sometimes brought out in pecuhar lights. There is among persons unaccustemed to traveling a tendency to haggle over the prices, as in a tradesman's shop over a piece of goods. Often it is the case that a person will visit every office in the city to find out where he can get his ticket cheapest. The brokers adbere very closely to the rates fixed for their own guidance. Undecided individuals never know James Wyllie other what they want themselves. In the brief period of one hour, a few days ago, a man came into and went out of abroker's office three times.

Once he pulsed out his money, but, still hesitating, put it back again. At last he bought the ticket, but noted as if he doubted whether he ticket, but acted as if he doubted whether he ought to. Others are votable and confiding. They tell exactly whither they are gohow long they intend staying, and by way of which he lost only one, 59 being drawn and the entertainment give a partial history of their remainder wen. During his present sojourn in Hyes. Many require minute directions, the America he has played between 2,500 and 2,600 jail at Albany, N. Y., on January 6, for whose games, of which he has won 2,300 and lost 11, page 15 William Purks. places, where eating-houses are situated, and a the remainder being drawn. score of other things. Men accustomed to deal-

lag with brokers do it in a business-like manpart, when it will arrive at its destination, take their ticket, pay their money, and depart. whole or in part.

Before ticket brokerage was made a business t was confined to hotel clerks, who dealt in the tickets partially used or unused that they bought of travelers. If a guest wished to economize in his traveling expenses he sought the clerk to see what he "could do for him." The clerk was enabled to turn an honest dollar in this manner, but his occupation is now gone, except in places where scalpers do not occupy

A general passenger agent of one of the trunk lines, speaking of the brokers, said it was astounding the amount of business they did. The relations of some of them with railroad companies were, he said, very close, and the latter lost nothing by making terms with them.

#### CANNIBALISM IN FIJI.

Massacre of a Ship's Crew with the Story Told by Survivors.

Details have been received at Plymouth from Sydney of the recent frightful massacre of a portion of the crew of the trading schooner Isa-The narrative was furnished by Mr. J. E. Hawboats in search, but without result. Next morning another boat was sent ashore. They met a boat from the steamer May Queen, of Queensland, which reported that two of the missing boat's crew had that morning swam off to that vessel, which was at anchor some four miles from the scene of the massacre, and that both were severely wounded. Two boats then proceeded along the shore in search of the missing boat, which was found hauled some distance into the bush. She had been gutted, and natives were hovering found in the bush, on the opposite side of a small creek. The landing party then proceeded inland, leaving a man in each boat to keep them afloat and to be in readiness. The search party search party only consisted of one white man and five natives, it was thought advisable not to go further into the bush, but to return to the vessel and report what had been done. As the party returned to the boats the head of Mr. Mair, the government agent, was found among the rocks frightfully tomahawked. In the result a stronger party was formed consisting of fect freedom, and with that openness of manner two boats from the May Queen, two from the Surprise, and one from the Mavis. They landed, and in a village further in the bush than the one visited already they found parts of a human body. The boats having returned to the ship, Christian must hate" (I wondered from what well as the head of Mr. Mair, which was done.

The survivors of the massacre were two halfcaste Fijians, viz., Malakai and Jimmy-both serving on board the Isabella as boat's crew.

They state they saw the two white men killed—
what I had heard about his retirement, shire, mate-also the two others of the boat's crew-i. e., Don Juani and Amosi, half-castes. vere tomahawk cuts on the head, one being on the left side penetrating the skull. The blow must, fortunately, have been a slanting one; brain was enot cut into. The other wound was on the forehead, between the eyes. These wounds were sewed up by the captain of by the Brahmo Somaj. "We sometimes spend knife wound on the forehead. These two state The natives pursued them, but they were able moon rose they swam to another place, hid themselves, slept awhile, and at daybreak swam, with the assistance of logs of wood, to the schooner May Queen. They both state that they saw Mr. Mair shoot a man through the body with his revolver, but he was overpowered by numbers. Mr. Hampshire was shot through the body and received a cut from a tomahawk in the side. He fell overboard and tried to swim away, but was surrounded by the natives and hacked to pieces, as was also Don Juani. Amosi was shot dead and fell overboard. All having been done that could be done, as the natives have been impossible to get at them, Capt. Hawkins deemed it his duty to proceed at once to Fiji and report the matter to the authorities.

Hints on the Care of the Eyes, by a Professor. Prof. Lundy, of Detroit, at a late sanitary convention in Ann Arbor, Mich., read a paper on "Hygiene in Relation to the Eye," in which

Not long since a high school pupil applied to him for advice. She spent nearly five hours a day at school, in badly lighted school rooms, and at home she was obliged to study five hours more. During winter, three hours of the study | that could not fail to excite sympathy as well as | head is lowered for a lunge he plants them deftmake sure that the holder of a ticket purchased | were done by artificial light. She complained in New York, and good to Kansas City, would that her eyes became tired and painful before take it im nediately upon his arrival in Cleve- her tasks were completed. When asked how land. Ohio, his destination, to the correspondent | long she could walk without becoming fatigued of the broker of whom it was bought, the fare she replied: "About one hour." Although the girl of four. The boy must become a man beof the full distance is required. When such a muscles of locomotion become fatigued by mod- fore he takes his wife to his home; but if he ticket is sold in New York the seller telegraphs | erate exercise within an hour, yet she could not | should die in the mean time, the child whom he to his correspondent in Cleveland, who finds a understand why the use of the eye and eye buyer to take the ticket on arrival and continue | muscles continuously for five hours, and under | widow. Latterly the more thoughtful have

We see men and women reading newspapers book" is issued once a month and distributed and badly-printed books for several hours at a took upon themselves was not to marry their among the brokers throughout the Union, giving time while riding in railroad cars. We the prices which shall be paid for tickets and the prices at which they shall be sold. Tickets purhabitually sit in the dim twilight poring over Af chased from individuals do not comprise one- some cheaply-printed novel or continued story quarter of the business. The profits are so small paper. We see people reading for hours that this branch alone would not support a deal- by a flickering gaslight, which is probably six cared for, and his education—a very careful er. Brokers have become chary of buying tickets or eight feet distant from their book or paper. In quantities of persons, as they may be stolen or obtained by fraud. The other day a man a time while lying down; often, too, when that

for local points on the Central railroad at the In many of the school rooms which I have exoffice of one of the scalpers. The scalper re- amined the pupils who sat near the windows wise for him to travel in Europe, but it was fused to purchase at any price and reported the enjoyed the advantage of abundant light, while incident at the general office of the railroad to others remote from the windows the amount company. A rule recently added to the by-laws of light furnished was less than one-third what ropean wife, and this would injure his influence of the Brokers' Association makes it incumbent it should have been. It has been generally over his future subjects. The English governon the members to break up operations of this conceded by those who have given most atsort by refusing to buy under suspicious circum- tention to it, and who are most competent to on looking around for a wife suitable for stances and informing the managers of railroads express opinions upon the subject, that the win- their ward, they decided to make proposals that may suffer by the dishonesty of employes. dow space in school rooms should be equal to 30 for the hand of the daughter of Keshub Chun-Several brokers have been expelled from the as- to 50 per cent of the floor space. Any one who der Sen. It was a great temptation, a real sociation for engaging in questionable and has taken the trouble to investigate this subject | Indian prince, and called by the English the best fraudulent transactions. There are dishonest men in this business as well as others, but the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the upright of salad ones, but the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the upright ones say they are trying to drive them the trouble to investigate this subject that a proportion of them all. It was too great a temptation to the people of Madrid and the prince, and caned by the English the best of the best of the president: "I go to slay this bull of salad oil; place in a bowl or large soup plate the for the honor of the people of Madrid and the prince, and caned by the English the trouble to investigate this subject of them all. It was too great a temptation to for the honor of the people of Madrid and the prince, and caned by the English the trouble to investigate this subject of them all. It was too great a temptation to for the honor of the people of Madrid and the prince, and caned by the English the trouble to investigate this subject of them all. It was too great a temptation to for the honor of the people of Madrid and the most excellent president: "I go to slay this bull of salad oil; place in a bowl or large soup plate the for the honor of the people of Madrid and the most excellent president: "I go to slay this bull of salad oil; place in a bowl or large soup plate the for the honor of the people of Madrid and the most excellent president: "I go to slay this bull of salad oil; place in a bowl or large soup plate the for the honor of the people of Madrid and the most excellent president: "I go to slay this bull of salad oil; place in a bowl or large soup plate the for the honor of the people of Madrid and the most excellent president in the most out. The brokers sell steamer as well as rail- erly.

road tickets. This part of the business is con- An abuse which is ever crying out for corducted in the same manner as the other, but it does not amount to nearly as much in dollars and cents. Steamers that run in opposition to railroads will usually make greater reductions to the scalpers than the rail routes.

The business of the leading broker of this city last year amounted to \$1,000,000 in round

The forward against the Europeans our public schools. To the best of my recollection able, but the marriage unobjectionable, but the members of the Brahmo Somaj moved a court of inquiry into the conduct of their minister, and in spite of his assurance that he had received a direct revelation from heaven that this marriage was right and proper, a large number of the sport begins. With a scariet our public schools. To the best of my recollection, I have not examined a single school the members of the Brahmo Somaj moved a court of inquiry into the conduct of their minister, and in spite of his assurance that he had received a direct revelation from heaven that this marriage was right and proper, a large number of the sport begins. With a scariet our public schools. To the best of my recollection, I have not examined a single school the members of the fundamentary of the sport begins. With a scariet our public schools. To the best of my recollection, I have not examined a single school the members of the fundamentary of the sport begins. With a scariet our public schools. To the best of my recollection, I have not examined a single school the ministry of the sport begins. With a scariet our public schools. To the best of my recollection, I have not examined a single school the ministry of the sport begins. With a scariet our propersion of orders, and then gradually add the oil, the members of the bull, waves spoon or fork, and then gradually add the oil, the mixture becomes a stiff paste, then all the mixture becomes a stiff paste, t ducted in the same manner as the other, but it rection is the misplacement of blackboards in his return from Europe. Even the Europeans gallantry of the sport begins. With a scarlet | these ingredients to a smooth paste with a salad last year amounted to \$1,000,000 in round directly toward the light. Furthermore, black-figures. Besides having \$25,000 invested, he boards so placed cannot be well lighted, and withdrew from the Brahmo Somaj, and organ-

# Pistols in Arizona.

From the Tombstone Nugget. The high-handed outrages of the roughs along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific road precipitated a wholesale killing at Crane's station a few day's ago. Knees, a German, was first robbed by them, and then severely beaten. He reported to the Deputy Sheriff, who summoned a posse, and started after the outlaws. They had taken refuge in a board shanty a

short distance away, and when the Sheriff

and posse approached, they were greeted by a volley of shots from the desperadoes. A rapid firing then began on both sides, by a knife, which signifies "cut rates." A New The desperadoes, finding it too hot for them inside concluded to make their escape, and ran outside of the house, firing as they did so. Knees, the man who had been robbed, was shot through the head, and instantly killed. The desperadoes, three in number, were all killed. One of them, after he had been shot down. feigned death until the deputy sheriff approached him, whereupon he raised up, fired at him, and fell back dead. His shot struck the deputy sheriff in the neck, which produced death shortly afterward.

# A Right Smart Checker Player.

James Wyllie, otherwise "The Herd Laddie." arrived in this city last evening from St. Thomas. on the checker board under the auspices of the Toronto Draught Club. Since his arrival in

Politics will be lively this year, as two-thirds

A MODERN HINDU REFORMER. BY CHARLES WOOD.

shapely, dark-faced, silent men with a cool professionally murderous look like that of our I went, one hot afternoon last May, to call border desperadoes, whose enormously wide upon Keshub Chunder Sen at his home in Calblack hats, short jackets, tight trousers, and cutta. I had heard that he was in "retirement." pigtails of braided hair proclaim the chulos. -such was the term used, -and might refuse to or members of the noble ring. Intrepid, with see any one; and, mistaking at first the house muscles of steel, and finely formed, they are where he once lived for his present residence, a very illiterate; we saw one of them gently taking tall, stout Indian Baboo, of whom I made inhis brandy at the Cafe de Paris after a hard quiries as he was about stepping into his palancombat, while his friend read from an evening quin, turned upon me rather sharply, and said, papera report of the games in which he had just "May I ask why you wish to see Chunder Sen?" fought, the man's own education not enabling him to decipher print. But the higher class of To which question, considering my nationality, these professionals are the idols, the demi-gods, there could be but one appropriate reply: "May I inquire why you ask?" "Oh." answered the of the people. Songs are made about them, their deeds are painted on fans, and popular chromos Baboo, "I am a relative, and I doubt if he will illustrate their loves and woes; people crowd see you; but I will with pleasure direct around to see them in notels or on the streets as you to his house." A comfortable Euif they were heroes or star tragedians. Pet dogs ropean house it was, somewhat better even than most American societies provide for are named for the well-known ones; and their missionaries, though they are nearly al- it was even rumored that one of the chief ways of good size and appearance, as they bella on one of the islands of the Fiji group. should be. I took it for granted, though forfor the interference of friends. Certain it is eign missionaries do not live ordinarily in native houses, that an Indian reformer would have a that a whole class of young bucks of the lower order-"Arrys" is the British term-get thempurely Indian home; but this reformer has been selves up in the closest allowable imitation of board, left the Isabella for the Island of Santo at life with Europeans, and has gradually and alto Europe, has associated more or less all his bull-fighters, down to the tuft of hair left growwere tricksters the railroads would probably fa. m. on November 12. The day passed withhave nothing to do with them. One broker in out the boat returning. Mr. Hawkins sent for Oriental simplicity. I was shown into just such ing in front of the ear. The espadas or matadores (killers), who give the mortal blow, hire each one his cuadrilla-a corps or assistants, a drawing-room as one might find in almost any of the smaller London houses, with the one exincluding picadores, banderilleros, and punception of a large tiger skin stretched upon the terillo. For every fight they receive five hunfloor, which did service as a rug. Almost imdred dollars, and sometimes they lay up large fortunes. To see the sport well from a seat in mediately Keshub Chunder Sen entered; he was a tall, well-formed man, with a tendency to overthe shade, one must pay well. Tickets are mostoutness; coffee-colored skin; eyes of the deepnopolized by speculators, who, no less than the fighters, have their "ring." and gore buyers as the bull does horses. We gave two dollars est black and flashing with fire; a handsome face of the eastern sort, full of animal life and passion, yet the face of a possible mystic; long, delicately formed hands, such as men of the apiece for places. Nevertheless, the route to buses, tartanas, broken-down diligences, and west, rarely, if ever, possess. A good type of the Oriental; dressed, too as a native gentleman. A long, loose, toga-like garment, lighter than any fabrics ever used by us, supplied the place of the much more numerous and much less comfortable and graceful articles which make up the ordinary costume in every country of His welcome was very cordial. He said nothwildly; and at full gallop we dash by windows full of on-lookers, by the feaming fountains of the Prado, and up the road to the grim Colosing about his "retirement," but began at once to ask the usual questions which are put to all

travelers, in English as pure and grammatical as one would hear in Oxford or Cambridge, though without that certain accent or inflection of the voice which one rarely finds except among which invites questioning. When I asked if a member of the Brahmo Somaj would ever speak of himself as a Christian, he said, with a smile, sources he had formed this idea) "the Hindu and the Buddhist and the Mohammedan, but we honor all. Christ is to us the great-I inquired if asceticism found any place in their system. "Not with the meaning which is ordinarily given to that word," was his reply. "We picture of himself and his wife, seated on the tiger skin which was under our feet spread apparently on some hill-top of sand, in a barren Indian desert. He held in his hand, so the picture represented him, the ektara, an instrument of a hours in that position," he said, "communing with the Infinite." Do you believe, I asked, in modern revela-

tions? It was somewhat generally thought in Calcutta, I had found, that whenever Keshub Chunder Sen's authority was questioned by the Brahmo Somaj, he had the habit of falling back upon a revelation just received as the motive and authority of his action. "Certainly," he said, "God has not become dumb: He speaks now as of old." You have missionaries, I said. "Oh, yes; we are sending them into nearly every part of India, and they are meeting everywhere with good success." But, I asked, what if one of these men should say, I have a revelation to go to Allahabad, when the church wishes him to work in Trichinoply? "He would be forced yield," was the answer. "We would not believe in a revelation of that sort, in opposition to the opinion of the whole church." This might lead, I suggested, to schisms. Have you ever had any division into parties in the Somaj? "Yes," he answered; "within a very short time there has been one of a somewhat serious nature. It resulted in part from the marriage of my daughter, of which you may have heard something." One can scarcely mention Keshub Chunder Sen or the Brahmo Somaj anywhere in India without being told the story of this marriage, and in a more or less incorrect form, so that I was very glad to have him speak of it of his own accord, and to hear from his own lips the truth of the matter. It was a rather romantic story, and one

The marriage of children has long been general in India. I was present, one evening, at a wedding where a boy of six was married to a ceremonially married must always remain a among the greatest of evils. One of the obligations which members of the Brahmo Somaj daughters till they had reached the age of six-

A few years ago a Maharajah, or prince, was left an orphan, and became necessarily a ward of cutta, and was universally liked, both by the natives and the Europeans. It was thought more than probable that if he undertook the journey unmarried he would return with a Eument wished him to be married at once, and, married to the Maharajah, but with the condition that she was not to be taken to his home till

How to Make Brick Walls Water-tight. From the Scientific American. The Sylvester process was successfully applied to the interior walls of the gate houses of the Croton reservoir in the Central park in this as to make him spout his life out at the nostrils.

city, in 1863, on the advice of the late William becoming a trifle too sanguinary, marks of dispersion. C. E. Dearborn. C. E. The process and its results in this case are described by Mr. Dearborn in a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engi-

neers, May 4, 1870. The process consists in using two washes or solutions. The first composed of three-quarters of a pound of castile soap dissolved in one gallon of water, laid on at boiling heat with a flat brush. When this has dried, twenty-four hours later apply in like manner the second wash of half a pound of alum dissolved in four gallons of water. The temperature of this when applied should be 60° to 70° Fahr. After twenty-four hours apply another soap wash, and so on al-ternately until four coats of each have been put on. Experiments showed that this was sufficient to make the wall water-tight under forty

feet of water.

At the time of application the walls had been saturated and the weather was cold. The gate chambers were covered over and heated thoroughly with large stoves. The drying, cleaning the walls with wire brushes, and applying the mixture, took ninety-six days. Twenty-seven tons of coals were used for the drying and one ton for heating the soap solution; 18,830 square feet of wall were washed plying the wash cost three and three-eighth cents per square foot.

"BILLY THE KID" CAPTURED .- The man who attempted to rob the Bank of Minneapolis proves to be the "Billy the Kid" who escaped from the name is William Burke. He is on \$200 bonds, but the discovery of his identity will cause his detention on some other charge.

Mrs. Esther Livingston, of No. 307 east 52d street, died suddenly Monday while returning from a wedding.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD. In every crowd and cafe you see the tall.

> A Bill-of-Fare for a Lenten Dinner, OTTER, ST. PATRICK'S FISH AND WILD DUCK-LE BON SAUMON-A GOOD DINNER FOR LENT DESCRIBED.

From the New York Times.

What a truly good Christian ought to eat during the continuance of Lent is really a serious question. The Times, therefore, fulfills a duty to society in providing a really Lenten menu. Let no doubtful stomach be afraid lest the dinner fail to satisfy any legitimate hunger. There are resources. The otter, for instance, which a canon of the church declares to be neither fish, flesh nor fowl, and which, when young and tender, rivals spring lamb. But as every piously disposed individual may not have a tame otter running around his back yard I venture swordsmen had secured the affections of a patrician lady, and would have married her but Patrick's fish. They can easily be made. This is the way the ever venerable saint first manufactured them: One day in Lent he had not been able to obtain any otter for dinner, but he had found some very tender, juicy, young pig cutlets which he thought would do as well. He was going home with them in one hand and a pail of fresh spring water in the other, when who should he meet but an angel who had not been accustomed to winking. "What are those pretty red things, Patrick?" says the angel. "Thim?" says Patrick. "Howly mother! how will I ever get out o' this?" But he popped the cutlets into the pail of water and says as bold as could be, "Thim's fish." And sure they were, beautiful fish, and to this day pig cutlets are known as St. Patrick's fish. And then, too. there is wild duck; everybody knows that a wild fat on the gravy gets cold, otherwise it is under wheezy cabs to convey the horde of intending | the ban of flesh. And there is such a thing as spectators to the fight on Sunday afternoons; a over-eating even on fish; witness that good Abbe ong stream of pedestrians files in the same di- of Fayot's, who in the midst of the Confileor, rection, and the showy turn-outs of the rich add beat his breast, exclaiming, "Ah, le bon saudignity to what soon becomes a wild rush for mon! ah, le bon saumon!" Le bon saumon shall the scene of action. The mule belis ring like a come well into our Lenten menu. We will begin rain of metal, whips crack, the drivers shout | with it, continue with it, and end with it.

Purée of Salmon. Boiled Trout, with Green Peas. Eels en Matelotte. Roast Wild Duck. Darne of Salmon, with Mayonnaise.

pepper, dust in a little grated nutmeg, and stir

in with an egg-whip a cupful of boiled salmon rubbed through a sieve with a potato-masher. BOILED TROUT, WITH GREEN PEAS.—Have the fish cleaned without cutting it open; wash it water, enough to cover it, and bring it slowly to the boiling point; as soon as a fin can be pulled out the fish must be taken up without breaking. What Can be Seen-With a Small Telebubble, then gradually add hot milk, half a cupful at a time, stirring constantly to keep it smooth until you have added enough hot milk to make the sauce about the consistency of cream; season it palatably with salt, pepper and a very

Then the white handkerchief, as signal, from EELS EN MATELOTTE.-Clean two pounds of the president of the games in his box; the trumeels, cut them in two-inch lengths, put them pet-blare again; and the bull rushing from his lair! There is a wild moment when, if he be of good breed, he launches himself impetuous as over the fire in plenty of cold water, with a tablespoonful of salt, and bring them to a boil; add an onion stuck with 10 cloves, and 2 tablethe ball from a thousand-ton gun directly upon spoonfuls of vinegar; boil them 15 minutes, his foes, and sweeping around half the circle, take them up, dry the eels on a clean cioth, roll them in flour, and fry them brown, in a saucering, leaving a horse or two felled in his track. pan, with about two tablespoonfuls of butter. When they are brown, add a boquet of herbs have seen one fierce Andalusian bull within ten minutes kill five horses while making two (which is made by tying together a few sprigs circuits of the ring. The first onset against a horse is horrible to witness. The poor steed, of parsley, celery, a bay leaf, half a dozen whole cloves, and half a dozen peppercorns) and a pint usually lean and decripit, is halted until the of boiling water; season the matelotte with a buil will charge him, when instantly the picador teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a saltspoonin the saddle aims a well-poised blow with his ful of pepper. Peel a pint of button onions, lance, driving the point into the bull's back only put them in a saucepan, with a teaspoonful about an inch, as an irritant. You hear the horns tear through the horse's hide; you feel each of butter and sugar, and toss them over the fire until brown; then add them to the mathem go through yourself. Ribs crack; there's a clatter of hoofs. harness, and the rider's armor; a sudden heave and fall—disaster!—and then telotte and simmer it one hour. If the sauce evaporates, add enough boiling water to make up the original quantity. When the matelotte the bull rushes away in pursuit of a yellow manis done, add a glass of wine to it, and serve with some croutons of fried bread, made by fry-The banderilleros come, each holding two oring small heart-shaped slices of stale bread light brown, in smoking hot fat. tract the bull. At the brute's advance he runs

ROAST WILD DUCK .- Have the birds carefully plucked, singed, wiped with a wet towel, and drawn without breaking the entrails; do not stuff them; roast them before an open fire or in a very hot oven for about twenty minutes, or until the breasts are plump and full, and yield a clear, red gravy when slightly cut or punctured; send them to the table on a bed of watercresses which have been carefully picked over, washed, shaken dry in a clean towel, and dressed with a plain French salad dressing. This dressing is made by mixing together three tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one of vinegar, a saltspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a salt-

DARNE OF SALMON WITH MAYONNAISE. - Choose a cut near the middle of the salmon-about five inches thick—wash it thoroughly; fill out choosing a lull in the combat, shrieks out rude | the space which contained the entrails with a large carrot to preserve the form of the darne. Put the fish into cold water sufficient to cover it, with a tablespoonful of salt. Set it over the fire and let it slowly approach the boiling point; the moment the flakes of the flsh begin to separate take it from the water without breaking it, remove the carrot, and scrape of the skin, leaving the fish unbroken. Let it cool, taking care that it is perfectly drained. While the salmon is boiling plunge a small lobster head first into salted boiling water enough to cover it and boil it until it is bright red—about 15 minutes: take up the lobster, drain it, and let it cool; meantime make a good mayonnaise sauce, as follows: Squeeze the juice of one lemon and measure it with a tablespoon; use in addition to it sufficient good vinegar to make four tablespoonfuls, including both; measure three-quarters of a pint throwing his hat away he proceeds to his task ful of white pepper, and as much cayenne as can of skill and danger. It is here that the chief be taken up on the point of a penknife blade; mix directly toward the light. Furthermore, black-boards so placed cannot be well lighted, and besides, they absorb much of the light which falls upon them.

In position, he hits the blade, aims and with a forward spring plunges it to the hilt at a point near the top of the spine. Perhaps the bull recoils, reels and dies with that thrust; but more often he is infuriated, and several strokes the darne of salmon for the table by laying it on are required to finish him. Always, however, a bed of fresh lettuce leaves which have been the blood gushes freely, the sand is stained with | carefully washed and dried; spread the mayonit, and the serried crowd, intoxicated by it, roar | naise over every part of the salmon to cover or savagely. Still, the "many-headed beast" is dress it.

# TAFFY.

A New York Girl Dies from Eating It. AND ARSENIC IS FOUND IN HER STOMACH-OPIN-IONS OF LOCAL MEN IN REGARD TO THE SUB-

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The New York Sun, of Sunday, has the following: "Joseph Thayer, the father of Bessie M. Thayer, the Brooklyn school-girl who died a few hours after eating some molasses candy. and in whose stomach a lump of arsenic containing over 20 grains was found. told Coroner Keller yesterday that he was persuaded that death was caused by the candy, although it was reported that no arsenic was found in an analysis of some candy purchased at the same place. He says he has learned on inquiry that terra alba is largely used by confectioners to increase the bulk of molasses candy and make it whiter, and that it contains a great deal of arsenic."

Meeting a gentleman retired some years from the manuactions of candy on 4th street yester.

the manfacturing of candy on 4th street yester-day, the representative of the *Enquirer* in-structed to obtain local opinions on the subject in question, accosted him and interrogated him as to the possibilities of arsenic being in terra alba. The ex-dealer in sweetmeats laughed at the idea, and said that he could not conceive how the two articles could have become mixed. Terra alba, as its name signified, was nothing more nor less than white earth. It was very cheap, and came in bulk from Georgia, while ar-senic was done up in carefully arranged packages. The latter had no more packages. The latter had no more connection with the former than vinegar with milk. He was free to admit that the earth entered very largely into the composition of the cheaper grade of candles, especially those of the wholesale dealers.

"How is it to be supposed," said he. "that candy can be sold for nine and one-half cents prize-fight for \$1,000 between Tom Sweeney, of Wolverhampton, England, and Tom Donahue, of New Haven, Conn., is to be decided within 100 miles of New York city on March 30. The pugilists are to meet on Thursday to post the final deposit of \$200 a side.

when sugar is worth ten cents? The fact is pertured

that the wholesale men are forcing each other so closely to the wall and running the prices so ruinously low that they must adulterate their candy to keep up." He had never heard of terra alba being used in molasses candy, and if t was, the practice was something decidedly new to him. He had made as much molasses candy and taffy as anybody, but he had never

mixed any of the earth in his. Talking subsequently with a leading retail dealer, whose candies are famous throughout Ohio, he expressed himself as unable to account for the presence of the arsenic in the candy He had never to his knowledge, and he had been in the candy business for twenty-five years, heard of the poison being used in the manufacture of the former.

Terra alba was quite a large ingredient in the candies of the wholesale merchants, especially in the pan candies and lozenges. The adulteration depended upon the nature of the trade. The goods sent to the country contained just enough sugar to let the people know the maker in storing up the candy had some near him. He did not believe that he had tasted a pure gum-drop in years. Instead of gum arabic and sugar, those delicious morsels, so popular with the ladies, were built of gelatine or Irish moss and enough saccharine to sweeten them. Dealers who had patrons willing to pay fifty or sixty cents a pound for candy could not afford to use terra alba or anything else of the kind. He could not understand how any body needed to

materials could be obtained at just as low rate as the first-named article. Some years ago there was a great row in Boston over the fact that a firm there had been their candy. Arrests were made, and a great litigation ensued. The accused brought experts to show that the amount of yellow they consumed was no more injurious to the public than the sugar itself. But the coloring comes in the higher class of candies, for which better money is paid. Of course, he knew that caramels, as a rule, especially in the majority of coloring coloring coloring to the coloring coloring coloring the caramels, as a rule, especially in the majority of coloring coloring coloring the coloring the coloring coloring the coloring the coloring the coloring coloring the coloring the coloring the coloring the coloring the Place of Bulls is lined for a mile with omniduck is half a fish, only you must eat it before the higher class of candies, for which better money rule, especially in the majority of stores, were nothing more nor less than glucose, and people could decide better than he whether or not they

mix the earth in molasses candy, as the regular

Salmon Souffié.

Anchovy Canapees.

Roquefort.

Black Coffee.

PUREE OF SALMON.—For each quart of soup mix together over the fire one tablespoonful each of flour and butter until quite free from lumps; then gradually add one quart of hot milk, stirring constantly, until the soup is quite smooth; then season it palatably with salt and sound in the did not think that people wanted to gorge the mselves with dirt believing that it was candy. As far as arsenic and the earth was concerned he could not understand how they could have been associated. They were entirely different. He could scarcely believe the story. The arsenic could not have got in by means of the coloring, as no mineral substance could be used in that way. Some dealers had, in order to obtain green candies, painted them, but this was very easily discovered. Only vegetable colors were a vailable, as minerals always failed. He referred to the use of gelatine and Irish moss in the gumdrops, and did not believe there were any pure well in salted cold water; truss it in the shape of gum-drops in the world. He was of the opinion a letter S; put it over the fire in cold salted | that there ought to be a law passed against the adulteration of candy and food.

The curiosity to see the heavenly bodies the ring and the lowest seats; hatless men are hawking fruit and aguardiente—when trumpets announce the grandentry. It is a superb sight: the picadores with gorgeous jackets and long lances on horseback, in wide Mexican hats, their armor-cased legs in buckskin trousers; the same quantity of flour into a quart of boiling water to forget how much can be seen and boil them until they are just tender, when drain boil them until they are just tender, when drain done with small ones. The fact is that a large proportion of the astronomical observations of and put them into cold water while you make a sauce for them as follows:—Put a tablespoonful of salt, and boil them until they were boiled and put them into cold water while you make a sauce for them as follows:—Put a tablespoonful of salt, and boil them until they were boiled and put them into cold water while you make a sauce for them as follows:—Put a tablespoonful of the astronomical observations of butter, the same quantity of flour into a quart of boiling water to forget how much can be seen and done with small ones. The fact is that a large proportion of the astronomical observations of past times have been made with what we should now regard as very small instruments, and a good deal of the solid astronomical work of the bubble, then gradually add hot milk half a good deal of the solid astronomical work of the bubble, then gradually add hot milk half a good deal of the solid astronomical work of the proportion of the astronomical observations of past times have been made with what we should now regard as very small instruments, and a good deal of the solid astronomical work of the bubble, then gradually add hot milk half a good deal of the solid astronomical work of the proportion of the astronomical observations of past times have been and the solid astronomical work of the proportion of the astronomical observations of past times have been and the solid astronomical work of the proportion of the astronomical observations of past times have been and the soli present time is done with meridian circles, the | CUNARD LINE. apertures of which ordinarily range from four to eight inches. One of the most conspicuous examples in recent times of how a moderate-sized instrument may be utilized is afforded by the discoveries of double stars made by Mr. S. W. Burnham, of Chicago. Provided with a little six-inch telescope, procured at his own expense from the Messrs. Clark, he has discovered several hundred double stars so difficult that they had escaped the scriting of Maedler and the apertures of which ordinarily range from four to had escaped the scrutiny of Maedler and the Struves, and gained for himself one of the highest positions among the astronomers of the day engaged in the observation of these objects. It was with this little instrument that on Mount Hamilton, California—the site of the future great Lick observatory—he discovered fortyeight new double stars which had remained unpoticed by all previous observers.

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First among the objects which show beautifully

through moderate instruments stands the moon.

People who want to see the moon at an observatory generally make the mistake of looking when the moon is full, and asking to see it through the largest telescope. Nothing can then be made out but a brilliant blaze of light. mottled with dark spots, and crossed by irregular bright lines. The best time to view the moon is near or before the first quarter, or when she is from three to eight days old. The last quarter is of course equally favorable, so far as seeing is concerned, only we must be up after midnight to see her in that position. Seen through a three or four inch telescope, a day or two before the first quarter, about half an hour after sunset, and with a magnifying power between fifty and one hundred, the moon is one of the most beautiful dred, the moon is one of the most beautiful objects in the heavens. Twilight softens her radiance, so that the eye is not dazzled as it will be when the sky is entirely dark. The general aspect she then presents is that of a hemisphere of beautiful chased silver carved out in curious round patterns with a more than human skill. If, however, one wishes to see the minute details of the lunar surface, in which many of our astronomers are now so deeply interested, he must use a higher magnifying power. The genmust use a higher magnifying power. The gen- For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira, at 9:30 a. eral beautiful effect is then lessened, but more details are seen. Still, it is hardly necessary to seek for a very large telescope for any investigation of the lunar surface. I very much doubt whether any one has ever seen anything on the moon which could not be made out in a clear, steady atmosphere with a six-inch telescope of the first class .- Prof. Simon Newcomb, in Harper's Magazine for March.

# I OUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

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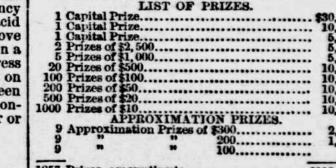
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Incorporated in 1868 for twenty-five years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a ature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund o. \$550,000 has since been added.

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NORFOLK AND NEW YORK STEAMERS. THE STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE wanted to eat that substance.

In conversation with Professor E. S. Wayne, the chemist, he told the reporter that the adulteration in candy and food had reached an appaling state. One of his students at the College of Pharmacy recently examined some candy and found that it contained over 25 per cent of terra alba. It was argued that this was deleterious, but he did not think that people wanted to gorge the mselves with dirt believing that it was candy.

THE STEAMER LADY OF THE LARE will leave her wharf, foot of 6th street, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p.ms. touching at Piney Point, Lookout and Fortress Monroe and Norfolk...\$2.50 Second-class Fare to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk...\$2.50 First-class Fare to Finey Point and Point Lookout. 1.50 Second-class Fare to Piney Point and Point Lookout. 75 Returning, leaves Norfolk TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at four o'clock p.ms.

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Reiay.)
—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. 8:10—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
8:15—PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON
EXPRESS. Parlor Cars to New York.
8:40—STAUNTON AND VALLEY EXPRESS (connects for Hagerstown and at Point of Rocks for Frederick.)
19:00—Baltimore, Hyattsville and Laurel Express Stops at Beitsville, Annapolis Junction, Jessups and Dorsey's. On Sundays stops at all stations. Connects for Annarolis.

10:00-BALTIMORE EXPRESS (stops at Hyattsville

†10:40-PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. Parker and Sheeping 12:10-Baltimore, Ellicott City, Annapolis and Way

12:10-Baltimore, Ellicott City, Annapolus and Way
Stations.

11:25—On Sunday only for Baltimore and Way.

12:15-BALTIMORE EXPRESS.

13:00-BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW TORK EXPRESS.

3:30-Baltimore and Way Stations, (Winchester, Frederick, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay.)

4:30-BALTIMORE, HYATTSVILLE AND LAUREL EXPRESS, (Frederick, via Belay, stops at Annapolis Junction.)

14:40-Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.

14:45-Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester and Way Stations. (On Sunday to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.)

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6:05-Point of Rocks and Way Stations.

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